

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



* M. J. STAPLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GUTTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 28, 1863.

HON. A. H. COFFROTH.

We are pleased to see, by the Congressional Globe, that our new Representative in Congress, Mr. Coffroth, has not been idle since the beginning of the session. He has already introduced a bill to aid in the completion of the Pittsburg & Connellsville railroad, for military and other purposes; also, "a bill to pay the citizens of Pennsylvania for losses sustained by them during the invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebel army;" also, "a bill to encourage volunteering, by increasing the wages of the volunteer;" and "a bill to increase the pensions of privates in the army, who were and are killed in battle, and who died from sickness, while engaged in the service of the United States."

Mr. Coffroth is on the Revolutionary Claims and Expenditures of Int. Dept., Committee of the House.

Congress.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the bill amending of the enrollment act was taken up.

The amendments proposed by the military committee were acted on scruinily.

An amendment offered by Mr. Dixon to exempt ministers of the Gospel was rejected—yeas 9, nays 33, and another offered by Mr. Hendricks to divide the men into two classes was rejected.

The bill was then laid over.

The joint resolution from the House to adjourn over from Wednesday, the 22d inst., to Tuesday, January 5th, was then taken up and adopted.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Coffroth, the committee on military affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the enrollment act as to require the board of examiners of physical disability to conduct their examinations in all county towns.

Mr. Philip Johnson offered a preamble setting forth that as the supreme judicial council of Pennsylvania has solemnly decided the act of March 3d, 1863, confirming the conscription act, as contrary to and violative of the constitution of the U. S.—therefore—

Resolved, That it is the sworn duty of the Executive Department of the government to either acquiesce in that decision of that State, or to bring the question involved before the Supreme Court of the United States for final adjudication, to the end that if Congress shall deem such legislation necessary, a bill may be reported not subject to constitutional objections.

The proposition was laid on the table—yeas 80, nays 43.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of the \$20,000,000 bounty bill, with the various amendments.

The Enrollment Act.—The military committee of the House on Monday recommended the entire abolition of the distinctions of classes, and the making of the draft from the whole able-bodied male population in the United States. They also voted in their room to oppose every other amendment until more time was allowed for discussion than remained before the holidays. The indications are that the President will postpone the draft for twenty days after the 5th of January.—*Washington Times.*

The Enrollment Act.—It is understood that the majority of the committee on military affairs in the House are opposed to repealing the commutation clause in the enrollment act, as reported from the Senate committee. Senator Wilson speaks of his intention to offer an amendment authorizing enlistments in the rebel States, to be credited to the quota of the loyal States the officers from which procure the new recruits, whether white or black.—*N. Y. Times.*

William W. Glanning, a Unitarian preacher, who does not believe in the person and work of our Lord Jesus Christ, was recently elected Chaplain of the National House of Representatives, over Bishop Hopkins, of the Episcopal church. Every Republican member of the House voted for Mr. Channing. What do our Trinitarian war preachers say to this? If Unitarianism is nothing better than a species of infidelity, as they hold, are not their political friends in the House of Representatives a pack of infidels? Can there be a compromise between Christianity and infidelity?

Democratic Congressional Committee.—The following Senators and Members compose the Committee appointed by a late Democratic caucus to confer with the National Democratic committee to fix the time and place for holding the National Convention: J. C. Allen, Illinois; Fernando Wood, New York; G. B. Steele, New Jersey; Wm. H. Miller, Pennsylvania; D. M.acy, N. H.; Hampshire; Garrett Davis, Kentucky; Senator Hendricks, Indiana.

The Delaware Election.—The Delaware Gazette again advertises to the recent Congressional election in that State, and shows by the official returns that, notwithstanding the military interference at the polls, Mr. Smithers was not chosen by the popular voice, taking the results of several of the late elections as data. For instance, a year ago Governor Cannon received 8,155 votes and Mr. Temple, for Congress, 8,051: whereas Mr. Smithers' whole vote is only 7,903. Had the Democrats of the State been permitted to vote, as they did not, Mr. Brown would have been elected by a handsome majority.

A Republican army officer, indignant at the manner in which the war was managed, recently remarked: "If this war had been under the control of the Democrats, the rebels would have been driven into the Gulf of Mexico long ago."

In Boston, on Thanksgiving night, a young lady died in a ball-room, falling to the floor just at the end of a dance.

ABOLITION SECRET SOCIETY.

The Washington Chronicle, of December 19, contains the following notice:

"Dr. John Trimble, Jr., of Chicago, General Secretary of the Strong Bond, arrived in town this morning, on a mission of conference to the leaders of that organization. We understand the main topic of the conference to be the coming Presidential canvas."

So it appears (says the *Patriot & Union*) that the League is not the only secret society organized to advance the political interests of the radicals. Here we find, in the Washington organ of the administration, the name of an association entirely new to us, whose present object seems to be the devising of ways and means to carry the next Presidential election. The radicals have grown so bold, in consequence of their recent successes at the polls, that they no longer think it necessary to conceal the existence or purpose of these secret organizations. And yet in what respect are they better or less dangerous to our republican institutions and liberties than that mythical association, the Knights of the Golden Circle, denounced by every radical press in the land as a traitorous and dangerous society?

We warn Democrats in time of these machinations of the radicals, that the proper measures may be taken to counteract their designs.

On the subject of the new organization—the Strong Bond—the Washington Constitutional Union says:

Most of our readers are probably unaware of the existence of a new Abolition secret organization having the title of the "Strong Bond." We had heard of it before, but now we have the fact of its being officially announced. We have a "Strong Bond" society in our midst, with all its secret proceedings, and oaths and spies and informers, casting short-lived old Know Nothingism entirely in the shade. The General Secretary of the National Strong Bond is in this city, in conference with its secret leaders, and the members of the organization are the Abolition dynasty which now rules the land with a rod of iron. This "Strong Bond" is an auxiliary of the bayonet—it's strength will consist in robbing the people of their rights.

The bill was then laid over.

The joint resolution from the House to adjourn over from Wednesday, the 22d inst., to Tuesday, January 5th, was then taken up and adopted.

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The

Local & General.

HOW ABOLITIONISM BENEFITS THE NEGRO.

If a tree is known by its fruits, says the "Metropoli" Record, surely a system may be judged by its results, and Abolitionism so far cuts a sorry figure. Before that canting, meddlesome Pharisee fied appeared in our midst, concord dwelt in the states. There was brotherly between the sections and union among the states. They glistened in a common future. The names of Bunker Hill and Lexington then fired the Southern heart, and Yorktown and Camden sent the blow coursing through Northern veins. The Northern men and their slaves were close friends, a people living well, against which the tides of foreign invasion would break in vain. Now how different!

With the advent of Abolitionism was developed in the North a new phase of that spirit of self-righteousness which lies at the base of our present struggle—that spirit which cries out to all the world, as old the Pharisee did to Heaven, "We are not, as other men are, slaveholders, traffickers in flesh and blood; we are the salt of the land; we are the sons of the Republic; all who think differently from us must be smitten with the curse of the Lord and die."

Well, this is now incarnated by tongue and pen, is now carried on by the sword. Abolitionism is enthroned in all the high places; it fills the Presidential chair; it leads the armies. The resources of the country are at its feet—the lives of the people are in its hands. It has ruined commerce, it has paralyzed labor, it has decimated the ranks of the poor, it has lowered the status of the country, it has deluged the land with blood, it has overwhelmed it with taxation. But what has it done for principle, what for its cherished idea? The country may go to the dogs, and the people to the worms; but surely, surely the little mistakes that occurred in the drama of the creation have been remedied; surely the scale of humanity has been righted; and the negroes in the South are the best.

Surely Abolitionism, triumphant, has achieved something for unbleached American; it made them happier at all events, if not more honored, more comfortable if not more respected. Let us see. A letter in the New York Tribune tells us that in the Army of the West the negroes were dying like rotten sheep; that those who acted as servants to the officers when taken sick were driven out to the woods to die; that they lay out in the air on the streets, or huddled together in fields, vacuous lots without food, without medicine, without care of any kind, "as filthy and pitiable a group of suffering human beings as ever gathered together; more of them perished than were born, and those left clinging to life to their last hour."

The chaplain, says the letter writer, told me that those negroes had suffered, and were still suffering untold pain and wretchedness; that nearly four had died since he had taken charge of them; that from eighteen to twenty died daily; that some times they would crawl off into the woods and die where their bodies would be found only by the stench which arises from decay; "they had no shelter except brush to shield them from the sun, or storm, or dew of the night."

These are the benefits Abolitionism has bestowed upon the negroes—let the tree be judged by its fruits. How does the Abolition press like the tree which it has evoked by its foul orgies?

GENERAL HOOKER.

The conduct of Gen. Hooker, rushing his men unnecessarily into the very jaws of death at the battle of Ringgold, by which five hundred of the Ohio and Illinois troops were needlessly and cruelly sacrificed, is severely commented upon by the Western press. It is more than insinuated that he was drunk at the time, and entirely unfit to command the troops. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from the scene of action, says:

"Gen. Grant demanded an explanation of his unprecedented conduct, when Hooker replied that his skirmishers became engaged, and that it was a point of honor with him to sustain them. The object of sending them out was to ascertain the position of the rebels, while in flank movement, and to give them, which he had remiss in the capture of most of them—but by his recklessness, Hooker lost us the advantage which this would have secured, and consigned hundreds of brave men to their graves."

LINCOLN'S LAST JOKE.

We have read a great many of the President's "joke" but the last one, one which all the world is talking about, concerns the State government in the seceded States and bringing them back into the Union. He pledges himself to the Southern people not to object to their resuming their status as States under their old constitutions and the laws existing prior to the rebellion, provided they will take an oath to ignore those constitutions and laws so far as they relate to the negro, and accept his proclamations and the laws of Congress in lieu thereof. That is, he proposes to the Southern people, who have been educated all their lives to look upon and treat the African as an inferior and a slave, to change their opinion so as to include with the negro, to whom he is so fondly attached, all the negroes, to become Abolitionists and support him and his measures, as the only sermons upon which he can consent to give them State governments and permit them to re-enter the Union.

This is his last joke, for which, were it not too serious for mirth, everybody would laugh—*Patrici d' Union*.

Every day we find something new in relation to the escape of Morgan and his officers, confirming the belief now generally entertained that they escaped by bribing some of the officials of the penitentiary, or set free by order of the War Department.

Mr. Wayne (Indiana) Times, of the 16th, contains the following significant paragraph:

"After Morgan had escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary, the Attorney General of the State went in company with a State Senator to examine the prison, to see if the statement that the prisoners had dug out with knives were true, and they were not permitted to make the examination! This looks a little ominous! The question now comes up, and the Abolition authorities should be made to answer it: Did Morgan's men dig their way out of the prison, with ease and safety, through the air vents, or did they pull out their own door, with great noise? 'That's the question,' that divides the house."

The President, we are told, invariably addresses Messrs. Seward and Chase as "Governor," Mr. Blair as "Judge," the Secretary of the Navy as "Mr. Welles," and the Secretary of War as "Stanton." With others he is more familiar, calling the Commander-in-Chief "Henry," and the Governor of Pennsylvania "Aidy."

The editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard, "we cannot never give up until the last drop is slain." Who is he? The editor of the Standard will never trust his career within ten rifle shots of a rebel.

What is fame? The advantage of being known by people of whom you yourself know nothing, and for whom you yourself care not.

The Mississippi river is blockaded by gun-boats.

Valuation and Assessment for 1864.

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed the 17th day of July, 1842, the following Statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams county, which exhibits the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades, Occupations and Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth:

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.	REAL PROPERTY.	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	NET TAXES.
Gettysburg.....	226867 3277 27926 52516 4960	2700 1250 2300	100
Cumberland.....	257650 12283 16987 5220	1842 100	100
Germany.....	169313 9675 50381 11190	300 2972 1200	300
Oxford.....	174207 8436 82312 9940	2135 800	300
Huntington.....	216997 14640 51031 10965	4008 800	100
Latimore.....	242325 11120 12650 1470	2825 800	100
Hamiltonian.....	147000 1473 4140	1656 300	100
Strasburg.....	165176 10923 34363 9905	9265 400	100
Strasburg.....	174863 16843 37601 14045	5064 400	100
Franklin.....	252907 16843 37601 14045	2572 300	100
Conway.....	202114 8832 30541 515	1562 400	100
Tyrone.....	136863 9942 12000 3630	2564 100	100
Muncy.....	201092 15790 1913 4930	3193 100	100
Mount Pleasant.....	260462 14721 43000 8015	4537 100	100
Union.....	86142 5540 8072 2740	3136 100	100
Berwick bor.....	41275 204 12630 45 5	977 100	100
Freedom.....	37012 54 100	1526 100	100
Union.....	164697 9875 66107 2965	2901 400	100
Butler.....	212130 918 23059 7249	2869 100	100
Total.....	409698 245638 713777 260722	4970 300	2700 5365 \$100

EPRAIM MYERS,
JACOB EPPLEMANN,
SAMUEL MARCH,

Commissioners.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WRIGHT,
AND ELIAS BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

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Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank;
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank;
D. C. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg;
Peter Martin, Esq., Prothly of Lancaster co., Pa.;
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register of the Co.;
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder.

April 15, 1861.

To Disabled Soldiers.

SEAMEN AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS OF HONOURED MEN, HELD IN THOSE WHO DIED OR WERE KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—CHAR. C. TRICKEY, ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMANTS.—LAWYER AND PENSION AGENT, Washington City, D. C.—PENSIONS procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service of the United States; Money and Allowances of the pension agent, and full and detailed information, may easily be obtained in the office of the Agent, 101 Broad Street, Gettysburg.

CHARLES G. TUCKER,
J. C. NEWELL, Agent, Gettysburg.

Nov. 18, 1861.

Come to the Fair!

AD DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE'S SUN-SERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices.

The Apple numbered 100 varieties, embracing the most improved.

X. H.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post Office.

T. E. COOK & SONS,
Proprietors.

Sept. 2, 1861.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McLean's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. It is also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call.

[Dec. 3, 1860.]

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of CLOTHS.

CLOTHS.—CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of all qualities and choicest styles which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION!

FURNISHING GOODS.

All kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, etc.

Also, a splendid assortment of HIRTONS, Lace and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols.

My stock of WHITE GOODS will be sold full and ready to use, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of all qualities and choicest styles.

APRIL 21, 1862.

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